

from Rock Pool, near Lawrence, Kansas, on October 8th. Other specimens of this species were taken by the senior author at St. Paul, Minn., July 16, 1921. *Merragata brunnea* Drake has been taken in Doniphan County, Kansas, by Mr. Beamer and by Mr. Jean Linsdale, and in St. Paul, Minnesota, by the senior author. Two species of this genus described from the United States are much alike. *M. brunnea* Drake is the smaller species and is easily separated from *M. foveata* Drake by the nervures of the wing.

(To be continued)

A New Sciariid from the Eastern United States (Dipt.: Mycetophilidae).

By O. A. JOHANNSEN, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Sciara similans n. sp.

♂ Length 2 mm. Head and antennae including the basal segments black. Antennae elongate, about seven-eighths as long as the wing measured from the humeral crossvein; intermediate flagellar segments over three times as long as wide. Palpi short, dusky yellow, paler apically, terminal segment about twice as long as wide, the third segment a little shorter. Mesonotum, scutellum and upper half of pleura subshining black, remaining parts of the thorax duller black. Abdomen, including the genitalia, dull brownish black. Hypopygium resembles that of *Sciara pauciseta*, differing in having no distinct median ventral papilla and with the median bristles less closely crowded; the clasper less slender, resembling that of *S. johannseni* Enderl. (fig. 125, Bul. 200, Me. Agr. Exp. Sta. 1912), with the mesal margin nearly straight but with the apical tooth rather shorter than shown in the figure mentioned.

Legs subfuscous; coxae and trochanters, particularly of the anterior pair, more yellowish; outer side of basal articulatory process (artis of MacGillivray) of the femora distinctly black and conspicuous; fore tibia with oval setiferous patch at the base of the spur as in *S. pauciseta*.

Wings grayish hyaline, veins subfuscous, distinctly yellow at the base. Media and cubitus without setae, base of the radial sector at a point two-thirds distad from the humeral crossvein to tip of the anterior branch of the radius, the latter ends over one-eighth of wing-length proximad of the base of the fork of the media; petiole of cubitus about one-half the length of the base of the media; costa extends over two-thirds the distance

between the tips of the radial sector and anterior branch of the media; radial sector ends slightly proximad of .85 the length of the wing and slightly proximad of the tip of the posterior branch of the media. Halteres yellow.

♀, Differs mainly in being a little larger, with relatively broader wings, with the tip of the radial sector more retracted, with a shorter petiole of the cubitus and with relatively less distance between the tip of the anterior branch of the radius and the base of the fork of the media. Antennae less than five-eighths as long as the wing, the intermediate segments but little more than twice as long as wide.

The male of this species will fall in the couplet with *S. pauciseta* of Dr. F. W. Petter's key (Annals Ent. Soc. Amer. 11:1918) but may readily be distinguished by the characters given above.

A number of bred specimens. *Holotype*, *allotype* and *paratypes* in the Cornell University Collection. Paratypes in the U. S. National Museum, and Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge. The original specimens from which stocks were reared were obtained by Dr. C. W. Metz at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, New York.

Notes on the Life History of *Catocala whitneyi* (Dodge) (Lepid.: Noctuidae).

By E. A. DODGE, Santa Cruz, California.

Mrs. O. F. Hiser of Arnolds Park, Iowa, last spring kindly sent me eggs of *Catocala whitneyi*. The same lady having previously furnished me seeds of its food plant, *Amorpha fruticosa*, I was enabled to rear this handsome species to maturity.

The egg is hemispherical, flattened at base, with eighteen vertical ribs reaching nearly to the micropylar area and with a few short ribs between.

Larvae commenced to emerge April 30th. Young larvae very restless. Head and thorax light yellow. Abdomen green.

Fifth day: Head pale orange. Middle of body deep green, striped longitudinally with white lines.

Soon after this date the larvae assumed with little change the colors and markings of the mature larvae.

Full grown larva cream white. Head white with a slight pinkish shade on lobes. Ornamentation consists of longitudinal, double, greenish brown lines, composed of numerous dots set close together. The space between has a row of dots through the